

# Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1850.

No. 469.

## THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance. For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be TWO DOLLARS; for the short Sessions ONE DOLLAR per copy. A reduction of 50 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies. No accounts kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

"The United States have long been honestly and heartily adverse to the Slave Trade, having in 1820 passed a law by which American citizens engaged in the crime are to be adjudged pirates, and punished with death. The very severity of the law obstructs its operation against those who only aid and abet the offence, without actually committing it. But President Taylor's recent message calls attention to this fact. But General Taylor goes infinitely beyond this superficial assistance. American citizens may land it; he earnestly invites the Legislature 'to an amendment of the existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic.' It is apparent that this passage cannot be limited to the trifling advantages the slave dealers derive from the indirect assistance of the flag of the United States, and affords the liveliest hope that the noble old soldier at their head will prove himself worthy of the seat of Washington, and will achieve a fame in history far above the range of any military glory."—*The Hon. Capt. Denman, R. N., on the African Squadron, &c. London, 1850.*

From an attentive examination of several recent works on the state and prospects of the slave-trade, we are convinced that the efforts of Christian nations against this enormous crime have accomplished much towards its suppression; and that, by increased union, vigilance, and energy on the part of the leading maritime Powers of the world, its speedy and utter extinction will be effected. To our own country belongs the undying honor of having been first to enact laws against it, and first to have urged its being stigmatized as piracy by the laws of the civilized world. England contended for a limited right of search, to which we declined to accede, and finally, by the arrangements of Mr. Webster's treaty, both nations agreed to station squadrons on the African coast for the execution of their respective laws against the slave-trade. For more than thirty years both nations have labored with earnestness and zeal to turn the opinions and practice of the world against it; and at present it is sustained by no law, and is prosecuted only in violation of law and the solemn obligations of treaties by the subjects of Spain and Brazil. I see with regret that several parties in England are intent upon the withdrawal of the British squadron from the African coast, and also that some of our own public men would terminate the treaty by which the presence of our own squadron on that coast is secured. It cannot well be doubted that the removal of these squadrons from those shores would be the signal for an immensely increased slave-trade, prosecuted with accumulated horrors, for the diminution, if not destruction of lawful commerce, the increase of every form of piratical adventures, the extinction of the dawning lights of African civilization, and the abandonment of that afflicted quarter of the world to every species of outrage. The arguments urged in England against the continuance of the British squadron on the African coast, are based upon its alleged inefficiency, its expense, the mortality among the crews, and the increased mortality produced by its presence in the slave ships. In reply, Captain DENMAN and Lieutenant YULE vindicate the African squadron from the charge of inefficiency, and show conclusively the other objections to be invalid. "By our calculations," says Captain DENMAN, "therefore, the amount of slave-trade, even in 1846 and 1847, was reduced, compared with 1835 and 1838, by 77,000 in each year." "Even Mr. HURT's own tables show in the years 1846 and 1847, compared with the same periods, (no correction whatever being applied,) a reduction of 42,200 for each year." "The six previous years, as compared with the slave-trade of Cuba in 1835, and that of Brazil in 1838, our calculations show a reduction amounting to no less than 105,262 in each year." "For the same periods, (no correction being applied,) the committee's tables show a reduction of no less than 73,629 in each year."

The efficiency of the British squadron is not seen merely in the great reduction of the number of slaves imported into Brazil since its increased operations, but more obviously in the number of vessels captured, and which, by their equipments, were clearly proved to be intended for the reception of slaves. Since 1839, the number of slave ships captured by the British squadron is 594, and since 1837 to 1847 inclusive, (according to Lieut. YULE, 644; in some years more than fifty per cent of the number engaged in the trade; so that the uncorrected tables of Mr. HURT, who opposes the squadron, show an aggregate, as Capt. DENMAN calculates, of 538,174 victims saved from the horrors of slave-trade by PREVENTION! How can such results be denominated a failure? It is delusive to judge of the utility of the cruisers by the number of slaves captured and liberated. "Reckon," says Lieut. YULE, "the per centage of equipped vessels captured, whether light or laden; count how many Africans these would have carried off, if left to proceed on their track of iniquity; estimate the diminution of the trade, proved by the very fact of the enormity of profits, and then sum up the total direct effect produced by our cruisers in the slave-trade."

"I anxiously hope," says Sir CHARLES HOTHAM, who has been recently two years in command on that coast, "that the slave-trade will never be allowed; if you were to remove all restrictions, and take your squadron entirely away, small speculators would spring up, and undersell those who are now in the market; the slave-trade would be greatly increased in its horrors, and it would be impossible to calculate the calamities which would ensue; besides this, pirates would abound, and, in my opinion, it would be impossible for a legitimate trader to conduct his operations on that coast."

The annual expense of the British squadron is estimated at £1,000,000, yet what is this, compared with the deliverance of Christian nations from the reproach, and Africa from the horrors, of the slave-trade, compared with the development of the vast resources of that country, and the introduction of the rude and barbarous population to the inestimable blessings of civilization and the Christian religion.

Great efforts are made to represent the climate of Africa as fatal to the officers and crews of the squadron, while the testimony of Sir CHARLES HOTHAM is, that the mortality during the two years of

his command was only one and a half per cent., and he avows the opinion that the African station is more healthy than the West Indies. Indeed, the mortality has been less there than in the fleet in the East or West Indies.

The Anti-Slavery Society in England, whose views are most strangely perverted, like those of many of their brethren in this country, are opposing the squadron, and insisting that since its efforts, the mortality on board the slave ships has increased from fourteen to twenty-five per cent. This statement, which had its origin with Dr. Cliffe, who appears to be identified in his interests with the Brazilian slave-dealers, is clearly and absolutely disproved by Sir CHARLES HOTHAM, who shows, in an authentic return, that of near 14,000 slaves captured during his command, the mortality, up to the date of adjudication, was nine per cent; and he estimates the mortality in those vessels that escape at five per cent.

Independently of the positive check given by the presence of the English and American squadrons on the African coast to the slave-trade, great benefits are secured through their influence to legitimate trade, and to the cause of African civilization. Thousands of native Africans find employment on board of these ships; they acquire some knowledge of our language, manners, and sentiments; they are impressed deeply by our opposition to the slave-trade; they cast aside many of their superstitions, and feel inspired with some desires for a higher and more civilized life. The Christian settlements and missionary stations which begin to adorn that shore find security and derive strength and influence from these squadrons. It is a fact of great interest that England has entered into more than forty conventions with native African chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade, and probably the Republic of Liberia has made similar arrangements with nearly as many more. Without entering upon any discussion of the questions which the facts in this brief article might suggest, I conclude with the following sentences from Lieut. Yule's pamphlet:

"The question now is, not shall we commence a crusade against the slave-trade, but shall we retrace the steps of thirty years, and recall all that we have for that time been doing into the ears of Europe?"

"Withdraw the squadron, and you bring dishonor on the name of England, by casting down in a day the result of all her long and costly efforts for the redemption of Africa, and throwing suspicion on the sincerity of all her past endeavors for the abolition of the slave-trade; you wipe off half the stigma from the traffic; you give an evil bias to the already wavering public feeling; and you will speedily see English capital, if not English ships and crews, directly engaged in slavery. You will, it is true, shake off the charge of inconsistency in which the measure of 1846 involved our country, but only by casting her weight more entirely and consistently into the scale of wrong; by halving the price you will at least double the number of slaves carried to Brazil, and in the opinion of a high authority, you will extend it without bounds."

"Withdraw the squadron, and the desire now awakening in Africa to be free from this vile traffic will be crushed, and such a rush to obtain slaves will follow that a price will be set on every man's head, and no human being will be safe. Your lawful trade will be struck down; your missionaries, left alone to stem the torrent, will speak to deaf ears, and be expelled or murdered; the Republic of Liberia, a growing nucleus of civilization for Africa, will be destroyed; the Bight of Benue to Cape Verde, now cleared of the nuisance, will again be darkened by the vulture-like presence of the slave; the whole of Western Africa will present a scene of cruelty and devastation too fearful to contemplate; all the progress of christianity, civilization, and commerce will be annihilated; and the coast will become the resort of the most degraded negroes, and pirates of Brazil and other nations. The slave trade will revive in the palm oil rivers, to the exclusion of legitimate trade; the thousands of palm-oil carriers and laborers will instantly be kidnapped and carried on board slave vessels; after a time the remaining natives will avoid the coast as they would the locality of a plague."

If interests so vital and so great are depending upon the decision whether or not armed squadrons shall continue upon the African coast, the subject demands the earnest attention of all the friends of humanity, and especially of the authorities of the United States and Great Britain.

### CASE OF LITTLE vs. STATE OF ARKANSAS &c.

We have obtained the following abstract of this case, recently decided by the SUPREME COURT, and which is of great importance to our Western friends.

The facts are briefly these. Nathan Cloyes, the ancestor of the plaintiff, proved to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, a pre-emption right under the act of 29th May, 1830, to a fractional quarter section of land adjoining the town of Little Rock, but could not enter the same prior to the expiration of that law, because the land had not been surveyed and the plat returned. On the 15th June, 1832, Congress granted to the Territory of Arkansas one thousand acres of land, to be selected by the Governor adjacent to Little Rock. On the 14th July, 1832, an act was passed giving to persons entitled to pre-emption under the act of 29th May, 1830, but who had not been able to enter the land for want of the township plat, one year from the filing of such plat within which to complete their entries. On the 30th January, 1833, Gov. Pope selected with other land that on which Cloyes claimed a pre-emption right. In the beginning of the year 1834 the township plat was returned, and in less than one year from that time Cloyes paid the money for the land. A patent for the land was subsequently issued to Gov. Pope. The land was divided into lots and sold, and upon one of the lots the banking house of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. The suit was brought by the heirs of Cloyes to recover the land.

The Court decided that the register and receiver having admitted the facts of Cloyes' right, their decision was final in the absence of fraud or unfairness. That although the act of 1830 had expired, yet all rights under it were saved by the subsequent acts. That the proof having been declared satisfactory by the land officers, under the act of 1830, there was no necessity of opening the case for additional proof under the act of 1832. That under the latter act it was only necessary to do what had not been done under the former act. That the act granting one thousand acres of land to the pre-emptive right could not divest Cloyes of the pre-emption right which had accrued under the act of 1830. That the act of 14th July, 1832, was a supplement to the act of 1830, and extended the benefits of that act. That the settler under the act of 1830 on a fraction could only enter the fraction settled on.

The case was argued by the Hon. GEORGE E. BAKER and A. H. LAWRENCE, Esq. for the pre-emptive, and by the Hon. Wm. K. SEYMOUR for the State of Arkansas.

A great REUNION JUBILEE at Burlington (Vt.) is to take place on the 25th to commemorate the completion of the Vermont Central and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad to Lake Champlain. A committee of fifty citizens, chosen by a public meeting held for that purpose, will take charge of the guests and superintend the festivities.

## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE CAZENOVIA (NAD. COUNTY, NEW YORK) WHIG. The letters below, from President TAYLOR and our Representative, Mr. DUER, are replies addressed to them by the response meeting held in this village on the 7th instant, covering copies of its proceedings. The PRESIDENT's reply was received several days since, but Mr. DUER's was delayed by illness.

WASHINGTON, MAY 22, 1850. Sir: I have to acknowledge your favor of the 9th instant, covering the proceedings of a meeting held at Cazenovia on the 7th instant, to express concurrence in the speech of Mr. DUER, in support of the line of policy recommended by the Executive on the subject of slavery. I am deeply indebted to the citizens of Cazenovia for the expressions of confidence and esteem which this occasion has elicited, and for the approval which they have given to the course of their able Representative in Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR. H. A. COOLIDGE, Esq., Cazenovia, New York.

WASHINGTON, MAY 22, 1850. DEAR SIR: I have had the pleasure to receive your letter transmitting the proceedings of a meeting of the Whigs of Cazenovia, approving the plan of the President for the settlement of the sectional controversy growing out of the recent acquisition of territory, and sanctioning the course that, as your Representative, I have pursued in supporting that plan.

This unadvised testimony in my favor has afforded me the deepest gratification. From the Whigs of my district I have experienced nothing but kindness; and especially those of Cazenovia have at all times manifested towards me a warmth of regard, and reposed in me a generous confidence, for which I know not how properly or sufficiently to acknowledge my gratitude.

Nor am I less pleased with that portion of your proceedings which regards public questions than with that which is personal to myself. I recognize in the resolutions adopted the spirit and sentiments of true National Whigs. They are firm and manly, but tolerant and temperate. It is so that honest men speak. It is so that wise men act in times of danger.

The opinions of the Whigs of Cazenovia are my opinions. I shall oppose now, as always, and in such a manner as may seem to me under the circumstances most wise and practical, the extension of slavery to free Territory. But, in my opposition to slavery, I shall not seek to take away or impair any constitutional right which the South may possess. No member of Congress has any business in his official capacity to intermeddle with slavery within the States; and it is his sworn duty faithfully to execute every provision of the constitution. Upon these points I can consent to no interpolation in the future.

Whig creed. I am content with the work of the patriots and sages of the revolution. The party to which I belong is a constitutional, and not an abolition party. Under the constitution we have prospered. The sun never shone on twenty-three millions of people enjoying an equal amount of physical comfort, of liberty without disorder, and of moral and intellectual culture. Who will pull out one of the stones on which this edifice rests? Who dare place in hazard this great sum of human happiness? It is in defence of the constitution that the Whig party has hitherto labored; it can be rallied under no other. They who are not content with this, must seek other alliance.

I desire an end in one way or another to the sectional strife that disturbs us. If we can live in peace under the Union, let us do so; if not, let us know it. Though six or seven States may not be able to dissolve the Confederacy, they may make it intolerable. It is time that there should be a frank and perfect understanding, a reconciliation, or else that we prepare our minds for a separation. If the North will not confine its hostility to slavery within the pale of the constitution, it is certain that we cannot live together. Nor, on the other hand, can there be stability to the Government if the South persist in efforts to make it subsidiary to the increase of slavery. Northern opinion on this point is too strong and resolute to be vanquished; it may, very likely, be defeated for a time, but in the end it will crush every combination that may array itself against it. It may be a fatal day when that happens. We want not a truce, but peace. It is not enough that present difficulties may be arranged; we require security for the future. We must understand each other.

It is well to look this danger in the face; if not imminent, it is real. By keeping it constantly before our eyes, we may best avoid it. But I have strong faith in the good sense and patriotism of my countrymen. They will not spoil their high destiny and convert into contempt the admiration of the world. The Union will stand; it is only some demagogues that may fail.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours, WILLIAM DUER.

H. A. COOLIDGE, Esq. Secretary.

BLACK DIAMONDS vs. YELLOW GOLD.—The supplies of coal sent to market during the year 1849, from all the anthracite coal regions in Pennsylvania, is estimated by reliable authority at about 3,193,755 tons, being an increase in the supply of 1849 over that of 1848 of about 122,000 tons. The average coal price of this coal (and it has been unusually low this season) has been about \$3.62;—thus making the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania yield \$11,577,381 worth of coal during the present year. The yields of the California gold mines this season will fall short of this immense sum; and yet, from all accounts, there has been more capital employed and more men engaged in working the golden sands of the Sacramento Valley than in getting out the "black diamonds" of Pennsylvania. And further, all these coal operations are carried on noiselessly, without astonishment or excitement; and, what is better, there is no need of leaving home, friends, and country, and travelling 17,000 miles to gather up the vast treasures of the coal regions. While the old maxim holds good, that "all is not gold that glitters," it is equally obvious that some things that do not glitter are as good as gold, if not better, as far as distance and trouble are concerned.

(Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—Rev. Wm. D. Allen, of the M. E. Church, died suddenly on Sunday, at Wood's church, in Chesterfield county, Va.

He conducted the earlier part of the exercises of worship, concluded his sermon, and commenced the "last prayer," (as it is termed,) but had only uttered one or two sentences, when he fell backwards in the pulpit and instantly ceased to breathe. It is said that he had ruptured a blood vessel. Mr. Allen was an unmarried man.

The "Portfolio," a little paper published in the western part of Massachusetts, thus pleasantly introduces the month of June:

"May, coquetish, sometimes pettish, smiling often through her tears; in rotation riding her station, and the welcome June appears, gentle, smiling, care beguiling, with a rattle in her hair. April foolish, May is foolish, June warm-hearted is and fair."

A WESTERN WOMAN.—A correspondent of a Detroit paper describes a western woman, whose feats of industry will doubtless be regarded as fabulous by many delicate ladies. It seems that during the past winter and spring, her husband having gone to California, besides taking care of five children, the eldest a girl twelve years of age, and her eldest boy only five years old, the youngest an infant at the breast, she has woven seven hundred yards of satin and shawls, made eight hundred pounds of maple sugar, cut and drawn from the forest all the wood the family needed during the winter, and chopped the same at the door, attended to the milking and trading fifteen miles from home, with an ox team, divided and taken to the police office, where, after a brief dress, she has eleven sheep when at home. Above all, she is only about thirty-five years of age, very modest and unassuming, and has no idea that she has accomplished any thing more than any industrious woman may, with ordinary diligence and good health.

How in the world can the husband of such a wife need to go to California in search of wealth?

## HOW THEY WERE DUPED.

We extract from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 30th ultimo the following information respecting the means which were resorted to by its leaders to get up the late expedition against the Island of Cuba:

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—In our remarks yesterday we alluded to the gross deception practiced on the volunteers for the Cuban expedition as to the numbers that were to compose the invading force, but the representations on other points connected with the attempt were not less deceptive.

Among these was the disposition of the troops in favor of the plan and their hatred and disaffection towards their present rulers. It was stated and reiterated in the most positive manner, that the invaders would not only be received with open arms, but that the most complete arrangements were perfected, and the written pledges of the officers obtained, by which they bound themselves immediately to join the forces under Lopez, so soon as he landed. It was urged in vain that whole battalions and regiments could not thus be corrupted, without so jealous and watchful a Government being aware of the fact, and that the whole details of the subject must, from the very nature of the case, be fabulous. So far as we have any information on the subject, there does not appear to be the most remote foundation for these broad and positive assertions. As far from the troops joining Lopez, all accounts agree that they fought well and bravely, even with inferior numbers, and it is very certain that the Captain General exhibited no distrust of them, but promptly pushed them into contact with the invaders and their addresses and proclamations, and with the result that they all remained faithful to their colors. The origin, and therefore the chief object of these false representations as to the troops, of course rests upon Lopez, but his American coadjutors and assistants are also deeply censurable for the activity with which they repeated and reaffirmed them, when they had no other authority but the naked assertion of a needy and unprincipled foreign adventurer.

The same game was practiced, and with equal effect as regards the disposition and intentions of the whole population, who were represented as being in the most perfect unanimity, even a small force to form a nucleus around which they could rally; and, as a proof of the great confidence felt both in the troops and residents, Lopez stated he was perfectly willing to make the attempt with only a hundred men! One of the stories circulated with the utmost confidence was, that Lopez had written a pledge to the party, in which he promised to give them a large sum of money, and that the names of all these three thousand persons were printed, and would be circulated with the proclamations so soon as he reached Cuba, thus publicly disclosing their names, and leaving them no alternative but to join the invaders, or to be arrested and executed as traitors by the Government.

The Spanish naval force was made another subject for gross deception, and in reply to the false promises that the expedition might be intercepted by it, assurances were freely circulated, that it was arranged with the party, that the Spanish fleet would be destroyed, and that the Spanish fleet would be destroyed, and that the names of all these three thousand persons were printed, and would be circulated with the proclamations so soon as he reached Cuba, thus publicly disclosing their names, and leaving them no alternative but to join the invaders, or to be arrested and executed as traitors by the Government.

Not only were the parties engaged to join this expedition thus grossly deceived as to the numbers to compose it, and the disposition of the troops, naval force, and inhabitants, but also were equally so in the more minor details of the enterprise. It was represented, for instance, that the expedition was to be composed of a small number of men, and that the names of all these three thousand persons were printed, and would be circulated with the proclamations so soon as he reached Cuba, thus publicly disclosing their names, and leaving them no alternative but to join the invaders, or to be arrested and executed as traitors by the Government.

It may well be supposed that in all these promises and assurances, those who were to all parties concerned, were to be commensurate scale, and the Spanish accounts on this subject of course tends to the leaders, twenty thousand dollars to captains, and four thousand dollars to each private, are not so much exaggerated as some sober-minded persons might imagine. How these promises were repeated, and how they were received, we are unable to say, but they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting up this expedition: for the dupes and victims of which every day we see in the grasp of a wholesale system of plunder and confiscation. We are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected with the expedition, never intended to be performed.

## DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1850.

The Senate having under consideration the special order, being the bill to admit California as a State into the Union, to establish Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her western and northern boundaries—

Mr. MASON. It is my desire, in the remarks which I intend to submit to the Senate on the subject of this bill, to review, as briefly as I may, all the measures connected with it, or which are recommended by the committee which brought it in, in order that I may point out those parts upon which we may agree with the committee, and those upon which, as they stand, I fear we shall not agree. In doing this I would first advert to two measures which, although they do not form a part of the bill under consideration, have been connected with it, and are recommended by the committee in their report as a part of the general scheme of adjustment which that report recommends. And I wish to do so because, as it seems to me, one of the provisions in the bill relating to the reclamation of fugitive slaves has been a subject of some misconception on the part of gentlemen with whom I usually deal, and who are recommended by the committee in their report as a part of the general scheme of adjustment which that report recommends. And I wish to do so because, as it seems to me, one of the provisions in the bill relating to the reclamation of fugitive slaves has been a subject of some misconception on the part of gentlemen with whom I usually deal, and who are recommended by the committee in their report as a part of the general scheme of adjustment which that report recommends.

There is another provision in the same bill, which has been recommended by the committee, and to which I am sorry to say I do not give my assent; it is that which provides that, should a fugitive slave be found in the State of California, the claimant shall enter into bond to secure to the fugitive a trial by jury in the State from which he has fled. When this was first proposed in the committee, it seemed to me that it would be innocuous, or, at any rate, that the provision amounted to much or little, it was one which might very safely be yielded to, although I do not think I have it in my power, as a member of the committee, to acquiesce in it. I am prepared to do so, however, if gentlemen will look at it, that it is not made the exclusive evidence on which a slave shall be recovered. The claimant is not required to arm himself with this record, but he may do so or not at his discretion. Yet I am strongly inclined to think, if ever it is brought into practice, that there will be very many occasions on which claimants will be glad to have recourse to this record evidence. But, however this may be, the provision is cumulative only, and not exclusive; and the claimant may take such a record, or dispense with it, and rely upon the oral testimony of witnesses, as he deems best.

I think, therefore, that the proposition, as recommended by the committee, is a valuable suggestion, and in practice will go far to facilitate, and diminish the expenses attendant on, the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

There is another provision in the same bill, which has been recommended by the committee, and to which I am sorry to say I do not give my assent; it is that which provides that, should a fugitive slave be found in the State of California, the claimant shall enter into bond to secure to the fugitive a trial by jury in the State from which he has fled. When this was first proposed in the committee, it seemed to me that it would be innocuous, or, at any rate, that the provision amounted to much or little, it was one which might very safely be yielded to, although I do not think I have it in my power, as a member of the committee, to acquiesce in it. I am prepared to do so, however, if gentlemen will look at it, that it is not made the exclusive evidence on which a slave shall be recovered. The claimant is not required to arm himself with this record, but he may do so or not at his discretion. Yet I am strongly inclined to think, if ever it is brought into practice, that there will be very many occasions on which claimants will be glad to have recourse to this record evidence. But, however this may be, the provision is cumulative only, and not exclusive; and the claimant may take such a record, or dispense with it, and rely upon the oral testimony of witnesses, as he deems best.

I think, therefore, that the proposition, as recommended by the committee, is a valuable suggestion, and in practice will go far to facilitate, and diminish the expenses attendant on, the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

There is another provision in the same bill, which has been recommended by the committee, and to which I am sorry to say I do not give my assent; it is that which provides that, should a fugitive slave be found in the State of California, the claimant shall enter into bond to secure to the fugitive a trial by jury in the State from which he has fled. When this was first proposed in the committee, it seemed to me that it would be innocuous, or, at any rate, that the provision amounted to much or little, it was one which might very safely be yielded to, although I do not think I have it in my power, as a member of the committee, to acquiesce in it. I am prepared to do so, however, if gentlemen will look at it, that it is not made the exclusive evidence on which a slave shall be recovered. The claimant is not required to arm himself with this record, but he may do so or not at his discretion. Yet I am strongly inclined to think, if ever it is brought into practice, that there will be very many occasions on which claimants will be glad to have recourse to this record evidence. But, however this may be, the provision is cumulative only, and not exclusive; and the claimant may take such a record, or dispense with it, and rely upon the oral testimony of witnesses, as he deems best.

I think, therefore, that the proposition, as recommended by the committee, is a valuable suggestion, and in practice will go far to facilitate, and diminish the expenses attendant on, the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

There is another provision in the same bill, which has been recommended by the committee, and to which I am sorry to say I do not give my assent; it is that which provides that, should a fugitive slave be found in the State of California, the claimant shall enter into bond to secure to the fugitive a trial by jury in the State from which he has fled. When this was first proposed in the committee, it seemed to me that it would be innocuous, or, at any rate, that the provision amounted to much or little, it was one which might very safely be yielded to, although I do not think I have it in my power, as a member of the committee, to acquiesce in it. I am prepared to do so, however, if gentlemen will look at it, that it is not made the exclusive evidence on which a slave shall be recovered. The claimant is not required to arm himself with this record, but he may do so or not at his discretion. Yet I am strongly inclined to think, if ever it is brought into practice, that there will be very many occasions on which claimants will be glad to have recourse to this record evidence. But, however this may be, the provision is cumulative only, and not exclusive; and the claimant may take such a record, or dispense with it, and rely upon the oral testimony of witnesses, as he deems best.

I think, therefore, that the proposition, as recommended by the committee, is a valuable suggestion, and in practice will go far to facilitate, and diminish the expenses attendant on, the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

There is another provision in the same bill, which has been recommended by the committee, and to which I am sorry to say I do not give my assent; it is that which provides that, should a fugitive slave be found in the State of California, the claimant shall enter into bond to secure to the fugitive a trial by jury in the State from which he has fled. When this was first proposed in the committee, it seemed to me that it would be innocuous, or, at any rate, that the provision amounted to much or little, it was one which might very safely be yielded to, although I do not think I have it in my power, as a member of the committee, to acquiesce in it. I am prepared to do so, however, if gentlemen will look at it, that it is not made the exclusive evidence on which a slave shall be recovered. The claimant is not required to arm himself with this record, but he may do so or not at his discretion. Yet I am strongly inclined to think, if ever it is brought into practice, that there will be very many occasions on which claimants will be glad to have recourse to this record evidence. But, however this may be, the provision is cumulative only, and not exclusive; and the claimant may take such a record, or dispense with it, and rely upon the oral testimony of witnesses, as he deems best.

I think, therefore, that the proposition, as recommended by the committee, is a valuable suggestion, and in practice will go far to facilitate, and diminish the expenses attendant on, the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

There is another provision in the same bill, which has been recommended by the committee, and to which I am sorry to say I do not give my assent; it is that which provides that, should a fugitive slave be found in the State of California, the claimant shall enter into bond to secure to the fugitive a trial by jury in the State from which he has fled. When this was first proposed in the committee, it seemed to me that it would be innocuous, or, at any rate, that the provision amounted to much or little, it was one which might very safely be yielded to, although I do not think I have it in my power, as a member of the committee, to acquiesce in it. I am prepared to do so, however, if gentlemen will look at it, that it is not made the exclusive evidence on which a slave shall be recovered. The claimant is not required to arm himself with this record, but he may do so or not at his discretion. Yet I am strongly inclined to think, if ever it is brought into practice, that there will be very many occasions on which claimants will be glad to have recourse to this record evidence. But, however this may be, the provision is cumulative only, and not exclusive; and the claimant may take such a record, or dispense with it, and rely upon the oral testimony of witnesses, as he deems best.

I think, therefore, that the proposition, as recommended by the committee, is a valuable suggestion, and in practice will go far to facilitate, and diminish the expenses attendant on, the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

There is another provision in the same bill, which has been recommended by the committee, and to which I am sorry to say I do not give my assent; it is that which provides that, should a fugitive slave be found in the State of California, the claimant shall enter into bond to secure to the fugitive a trial by jury in the State from which he has fled. When this was first proposed in the committee, it seemed to me that it would be innocuous, or, at any rate, that the provision amounted to much or little, it was one which might very safely be yielded to, although I do not think I have it in my power, as a member of the committee, to acquiesce in it. I am prepared to do so, however, if gentlemen will look at it, that it is not made the exclusive evidence on which a slave shall be recovered. The claimant is not required to arm himself with this record, but he may do so or not at his discretion. Yet I am strongly inclined to think, if ever it is brought into practice, that there will be very many occasions on which claimants will be glad to have recourse to this record evidence. But, however this may be, the provision is cumulative only, and not exclusive; and the claimant may take such a record, or dispense with it, and rely upon the oral testimony of witnesses, as he deems best.

I think, therefore, that the proposition, as recommended by the committee, is a valuable suggestion, and in practice will go far to facilitate, and diminish the expenses attendant on, the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

There is another provision in the same bill, which has been recommended by the committee, and to which I am sorry to say I do not give my assent; it is that which provides that, should a fugitive slave be found in the State of California, the claimant shall enter into bond